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A Comparative Study of Parents Awareness of Elementary School Students Towards RTE Act.



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Abstract

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a legislation passed by the Indian Parliament that has come into effect from 1st April, 2010. It is based on the 86th amendment in the Constitution through which the Article 21 (A) was inserted after Article 21 of the Constitution. The Article 21 (A) states that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of six to fourteen years. The parents should be aware about their responsibility to their children so that children will get the benefits and get educated.. A descriptive design was followed for the sample of 100 parents through random sampling. An interview schedule on awareness of parents on Right to Education act 2009 in a rural-urban area. The study result shows that the levels of awareness about RTE act among these parents are low. There is a need of intervention to improve the awareness level as well as the enrollment in the schools

Keywords: Parents, Students, Right to Education, Rural-Urban Area.

Introduction

The Right to Education Act, which came into force on 1st April, 2010 after 62 years of independence, has made free and compulsory education a fundamental right of every child in the 6 to 14 age group. Now India has joined the group of those countries who provide for a constitutional guarantee to free and compulsory education. The enforcement of this Right has made it a joint responsibility of Central and State Governments to provide free and compulsory education to all children by all means. The present paper begins with a historical perspective, outlines salient features of the Act, throws light on the challenges and suggests ways to overcome them. Education awareness of RTE act among people in a rural-urban area. The rural-urban area people consist of poor people, migrants, and contract workers. The researcher needs to know parents from faridabad area are aware about the RTE act for their children. Education helps the individual freedom and empowerment which gives a societal growth and an individual self-reliant. It gives a foundation in the society, enabling economic wealth, and social prosperity and political stability. A poet Jose Marti says that to know how to read is to know how to walk, to know how to write is to know how to ascend, the feet's, arms, wings, all these are given to man by his first and most humble school books. Elementary education forms the foundation for all levels of learning and development. It equips individuals with analytical capabilities, provides confidence . It is very good that if a strong elementary school can makes a country to grow. Parents' responsibility towards children in education he primary care taker will be giving the guidance and support to the children and hence parents have the responsibility towards their own children. Parents are the first teachers to their own children. Parents have an important role in helping their child during the early years. During the elementary education parents have a vital role in bringing up their children and encourage them to go to school. Hence, parents should aware about the benefits and the provision of RTE act so that it will be helpful for the children to get education.

Justification

The justification of the society for awareness of parents of RTE. The study is primarily to understand the parents' awareness of right to education act in a rural –urban areas. The situation in a areas is that when the different provisions are given by the government is not

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appropriately used by the parents. Hence, there is a proper implementation of the program and the awareness regarding RTE act which help the parents to understand and encouraging the child to go to school. The different provisions of RTE act which literally helps the people from the uneducated and therefore it helped the rural- urban people. Because of all there is a felt need of study to know the awareness on parent on RTE act 2009 in rural- urban areas.

The study would be a great help as there are very less studies conducted in the awareness of parents in an urban-rural areas. There are a larger number of populations which we can see in an urban-rural areas. Hence, the need is more to know the awareness. The study would help to understand the awareness of parents on RTE act 2009 in urban-rural areas. There are lots of studies conducted on parents awareness of elementary school students towards RTE act but not the awareness of parents on RTE act. Keeping the above factors in view the present study about awareness of parents on RTE act 2009 in urban-rural areas of a Faridabad district has evolved. The need of the study was to identify the awareness of RTE act among people in rural- urban areas. The urban people consist of poor people, migrants, and contract workers. The researcher needs to know parents from Faridabad rural-urban are aware about the RTE act for their children.

Review of related literature

Sonali Sharma (April-2014) The present study was conducted to examine the awareness among parents belonging to economically weaker sections of society regarding Right to Education Act parents residing in urban area and literate had significantly higher awareness than living in rural area and illiterate parents.

Dr.Vandana Gandhi (2013)The awareness of teachers towards right to education needs significant teachers - people rapport for proper implementation of the Act and also the aware- ness of teacher plays an important role in success of any new.

Dr. Asha (2012) The study was conducted in the district of Karnataka and it revealed that there is no significant difference in the awareness level of male and female teachers as well as urban and rural teachers on RTE Act, towards the education and schooling of their children.

Rojalin Samal (2012) The present study was aimed at assessing attitude of parents difference in the attitude of tribal and non- tribal parents. The difference between tribal and non-tribal respondents was evident in their future plans to provide facilities for higher studies for their.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the awareness of RTE act among parents.
2. To compare the awareness of male and female parents towards RTE act.
3. To compare the awareness of the rural male and female parents towards RTE act.
4. To compare the awareness of the urban male and female parents towards RTE act.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant in awareness of parents towards RTE.
2. There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of rural and urban parents.

3. There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of male and female parents.
4. There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of urban male and female parents.

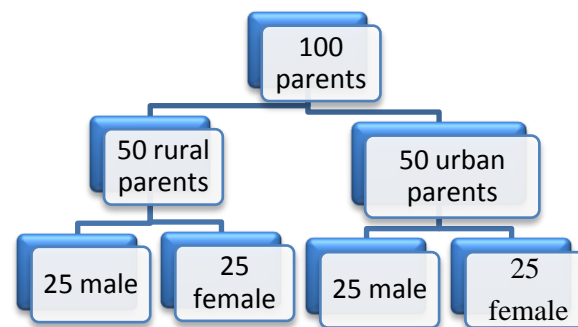
Methodology

Design of the Study

In the present study Descriptive Survey Method is employed. It is designed to explore the awareness of parents towards RTE.

Sample

The questionnaire is use on 100 rural and urban parents in Faridabad region who is selected by random sampling method. Among these urban and ruler areas 50 is male and 50 is female. 25 male and 25 female parents belong to rural areas and other 25 female and 25 male parents belong to the urban areas.



Tools

The tool for this study is self- made questionnaire. It contained multiple choice items related to RTE awareness of parents. The test is administer and the responses made by rural and urban parents to test the RTE awareness is score, tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques. The researcher developed questions according to each objective and conducted a pretest and validated by experts prior to the study.

Statistical Technique To Use

Calculation of mean, Standard deviation and 't'- test is used in RTE awareness among rural and urban male and female parents.

Result and Discussion

The analysis chapter includes the awareness of RTE act and awareness of duties of government, authority and parents among parents of an urban slum. The data analysis is done using descriptive statistics. Awareness of parents on right to education act 2009.

Awareness of the parents on right to education act includes the knowledge about the RTE act, paying fees for the child's study, whether the child can go to private school for free, and free and compulsory education. The awareness regarding RTE act and free and compulsory education are zero.

Table : 1
Mean , S.D and 'T' Value of RTE Awareness of Rural and Urban Parents

Gender	Number of Observation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Df	T- Value	Remark
Rural Parents	50	66.5	13.31	98	0	Not Significant At 0.05 and 0.01 Level
Urban Parents	50	66.86	7.50			

From table 1 it is show that 't' value is 0 which is significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level with df = 98. It indicates that the mean scores of male and female RTE awareness of rural and urban parents differ significantly.

Thus null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of rural and urban parents" is accepted.

Fig: 1
Mean, S.D And 'T' Value of RTE Awareness of Rural and Urban Parents

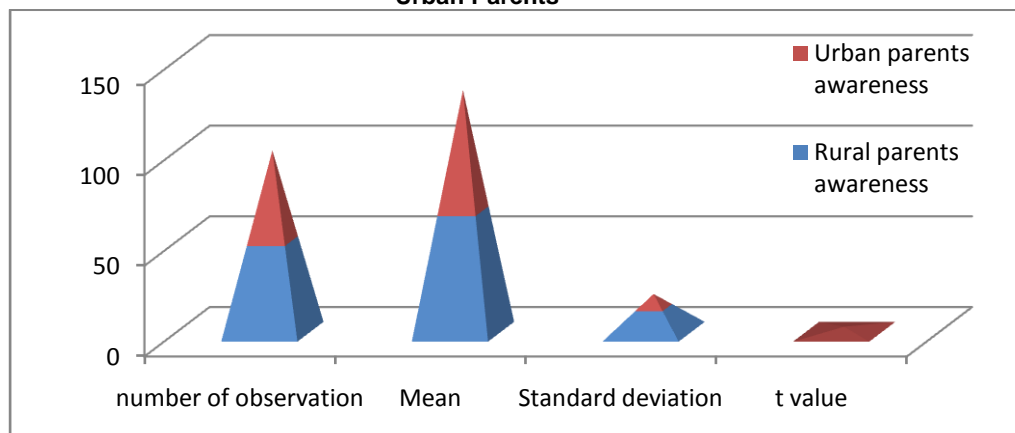


Table : 2
Mean, S.D and 'T' Value of RTE Awareness of Rural Male and Female Parents

Gender	Number of Observation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Df	T- Value	Remark
Male Parents	25	67.08	14.22	48	0.52	Not significant at 0.05 level and 0.01
Female Parents	25	65.92	13.02			

From table 4.2.2 it is evident that 't' value is 0.52 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level with df = 48. It indicates that the mean scores of male and female RTE awareness of rural parents differ

significantly. Thus null hypothesis "There will be no significant difference between RTE awareness of rural male and female" is accepted.

Fig : 2
Mean, S.D And 'T' Value of RTE Awareness of Rural Male and Female Parents

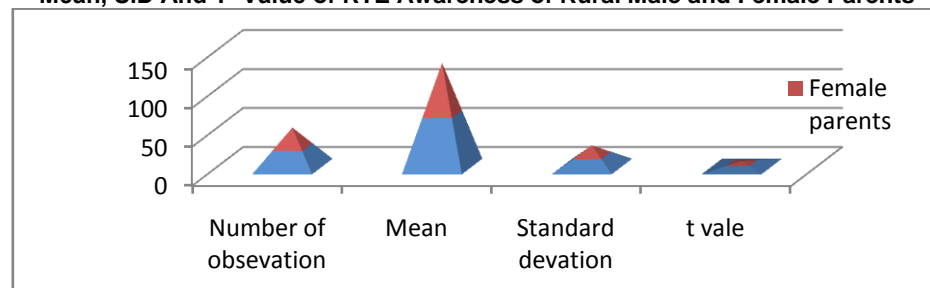


Table : 3
Mean, S.D And 'T' Value of RTE Awareness of Urban Male and Female Parent

Gender	Number of Observation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Df	T- Value	Remark
Male Parents	25	66.64	8.53	48	0.5	Not Significant at 0.05 and not significant at 0.01
Female Parents	25	67.08	6.4			

From table 4.2.3 it is evident that 't' value is 0.5 which is significant at 0.01 but not at 0.05 level with df = 48. It indicates that the mean scores of RTE awareness of urban male and female parents different significantly.

Fig : 3

Mean, S.D And 'T' Value of Rte Awareness of Urban Male and Female Parents

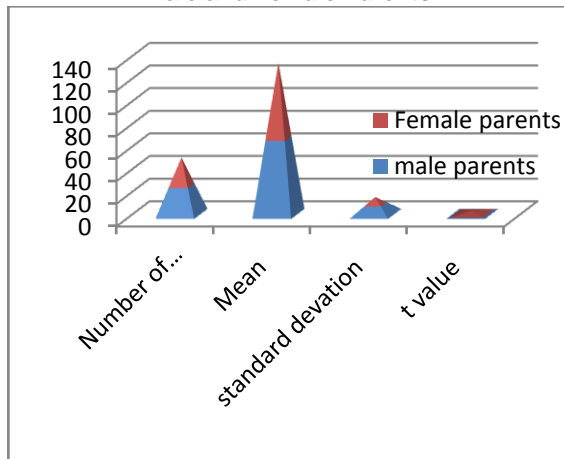
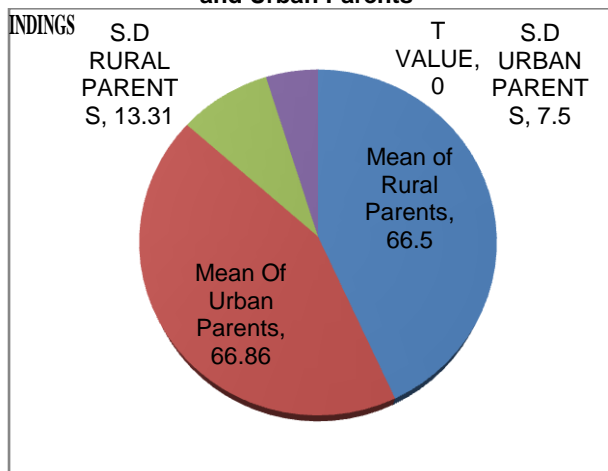


Fig : 4

Mean, S.D And 'T' Value of Rte Awareness of Rural and Urban Parents



Findings

1. There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of rural and urban parents.
2. There is no significant relationship between RTE awareness of rural male and female parents.
3. There is no significant difference between RTE awareness of urban male and female parents.
4. It was found that aware of the male and female parents of the elementary school students was related to the right to education.
5. It is found that parents awareness are very low of rural – urban area.
6. It is found out the awareness level among male and female parents is quite equal

Thus null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference between of RTE awareness of urban male and female parents” is accepted.

7. It was also found that the effectiveness of the teachers does not depend on their experience of the RTE according
8. It was found also that parents contribute toward the RTE facility.

Education Implications

On the basis of the finding of the study, the investigator has arrived at the following implications which are as under :

1. Parents should aware to government provision free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age of 6-14 years.
2. Parents should aware to special education facility by govt. provision of RTE act.
3. Parents should aware to infrastructure including school building, teacher staff and learning equipment of RTE act.
4. Parents should aware to ensure availability of a neighborhood school of RTE act.
5. Parents should aware to right to education information.
6. People should aware to government rules of RTE act.
7. Rural–urban people should aware to school management committee of RTE act.
8. Parents should visit the school in a month.

Conclusion

It is found that parents awareness are very low of rural – urban area. It was found that awareness of the male and female parents of the elementary school students was related to the right to education. It was also found that the effectiveness of the parents does not depend on their experience of the RTE according It was found also that parents contribute toward the RTE facility. It is found out the awareness level among male and female parents is quite equal.

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